

## THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1875.

THE Solons in the Virginia Legislature are wrestling with a funding bill. We believe something of that kind was talked of in Tennessee "once upon a time."

A FEW papers that we now have in our mind's eye as clamoring for Government aid for the Texas Pacific Railroad, have had a great many hard things to say about subsidies. Has Tom Scott made any substantial suggestion?

It is becoming painfully apparent that there are very few men in the Legislature, who really know what their own views are on the subject of the State debt. A large number of those who think they have fixed views, don't know whether they favor repudiation or not.

THERE seems to be a remarkable mortality attending Circuit Judges in South Carolina. Of eight Judges elected in 1868, five have died. Out of seven elected since that time, three have died. With such a record as this staring them in the face, we should think the number of aspirants for that position would be on the decline.

THOSE INNOCENT souls who supposed the assembling of the State Grange at Knoxville was to raise wheat to \$1.25 per bushel have not realized their expectations. Our market reports do not show any change, which is probably owing to the fact that the opening sentence of the address we published elsewhere, has not yet been generally read.

THE bill which passed the Senate on the 15th fixing the compensation of the State Treasurer at \$1,500 per annum and other State and county officials at a like ratio, might very appropriately be entitled "An Act to Encourage Fraud, and to Secure the Services of Imbeciles in Office." Good officers can not be procured without reasonable compensation.

At the meeting of the National Grange, at Charleston, a resolution was adopted favoring the speedy completion of the Washington monument in the City of Washington, and recommending subordinate Granges to make contributions for that purpose. If the Grangers should succeed in having this work completed, they will have erected a monument which will perpetuate the memory of their organizations a hundred years to come.

THE SUPERIOR COURT of Cincinnati has appointed W. W. Scarborough, President of the Gas Company, as a Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, vice, William Hooper, resigned. There was quite a contest for the place. Mr. Hooper opposed the present policy of the board to build a new road entire, from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, and therefore resigned. Mr. Scarborough was the choice of the board, and his appointment makes the Trustees a unit in their plans.

PRIVATE DISPATCHES received in this city Thursday, brought the news of the sudden death of Col. Landon C. Haynes, in Nashville, early yesterday morning. Mr. Haynes was an old resident of East Tennessee, and for many years a law partner of Col. Jno. Baxter in this city. He resided in the First Congressional district and in 1859 made a memorable canvass of the district with the late Judge Thos. A. R. Nelson, who, after a close contest defeated him for Congress by a few hundred votes.

WE are not surprised at the ignorance displayed by the Chattanooga Times as to important facts, for it is an every day occurrence, but we are surprised to see Senator Marchbanks, whose knowledge of public affairs is admitted on all hands, offering a preamble and resolution in the Legislature reciting the fact that no appropriation has been recommended by the Committee on Appropriations for the improvement of the Tennessee river. The fact is, the Committee reports in favor of \$40,000 for the Tennessee river, above Chattanooga, and \$160,000 below that point, including the Muscle Shoals. The Senator's resolution passed without a dissenting voice, and would have been all right if the facts premised had really been facts.

THERE are "penny-wise and pound foolish" legislators at Nashville, as well as elsewhere. It is amazing that at this day there should be advocates of a bill to reduce the salaries of judicial officers to a point lower than most of their clerks earn. Every man of sense knows that the great source of expense to the State is the imperfect and incompetent administration of our laws, civil and criminal. This is partly due to bad laws and partly to want of ability, nerve and energy on the Bench. It is certain that the latter trouble can not be remedied by reducing salaries and putting less competent men in such responsible positions. If we wanted to find an enlightened, honest, prosperous community, we should go where men of brains, courage and spotless character administered the laws. Such a judiciary insures a high-toned, dignified, learned Bar, and where this is found society will be protected from the purgers and scoundrels who make the court-room and jury-box a field for chance and corruption. If our legislators have any appreciation of their duties, or of the needs of the State, they will not offer a premium to crime and rascality by lowering the standard of our judiciary by reducing their salaries to the pittance now proposed. It is the worst possible point to apply the pruning knife. It is the very citadel of our liberties, and the only hope for protection to property and character. Weed out from our criminal court-rooms the idle, filthy, worthless wretches that hang about them, indicted for petty crimes, by punishing them when convicted, by hard, constant, exposed labor on our streets and roads. They hate work worse than cowering or solitary confinement. It was the dread of labor that induced them to drink or steal and idle away their time. Our Criminal Court costs afford a good field for retrenchment, but not the salaries of our judicial officers.

IN 1874 Congress passed what is commonly known as the "Poland Gag Law." Certain newspapers, claiming an immunity to blackguard and slander every public man who crossed their path, raised a terrible wail that this law was a "gag" upon the freedom of the press. A little fellow, telegraphing a mean falsehood about Senator Chandler to the St. Louis Republic, indicted for libel and likely to be brought to punishment for it, is howling about "muzzling the press." If such fellows could be "muzzled," it would be creditable to the press; for their indiscriminate and unjust attacks upon public men, are fast encroaching upon the influence and character of our newspapers. The folly of the attack upon the Poland law is now shown very strikingly by the unanimous report just made by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which concludes as follows: "The result is that the act of June 22, 1874, is not, in our opinion, obnoxious to any criticism; and in respect to the crime of libel, it confers no power either to bring a person charged with it into the District of Columbia or send him out of it." This report is signed by the two Democratic Senators, one of whom—Thurman—is without question of the ablest lawyers in the Nation. It will be remembered that when Judge Poland was defeated in Vermont, last summer, such papers as the New York Sun and the Tribune attributed it to his connection with the "outrageous gag law," which was passed to muzzle the press. Now the Senate Judiciary Committee, entrusted to examine and report upon it, with reference to criticisms of the above tenor, says the law is "not obnoxious to any criticism." The so-called "independent" and "intellectual" press, at this rate, will not long be able to lead the people by the nose.

THERE are but three or four States in the Union where the public taxes are lower than in Tennessee. It is very common to charge the "Radicals" with the burdens of taxation in our State, but the fact is that counting the debt created before the war, and the accrued interest that the Republicans had to provide for, at the close of the war, nearly one-half the debt was created before the Republicans took charge of the State. Our rate of taxation, so far from being high, is very low. The per capita tax in Tennessee is \$2.69. The only States where it is lower, are Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and

Texas. While in our State the rate of taxation per head is only \$2.69 it is \$6.26 in Pennsylvania, \$8.83 in Ohio, \$8.59 in Illinois, \$11.07 in New York and \$17.10 in Massachusetts. The trouble with us is, we are so poor that it comes harder to us to pay \$2.69 per capita than it does the people in Massachusetts to pay \$17.10. We have such miserable roads; so many half-cultivated farms; so much idle land; so many indolent people; so much spiteful, needless litigation; and so many whisky shops and so few good schools, that we raise but little, and are forced to spend that little in the wrong direction. With all our natural advantages, we seem to get along poorly.

It is not that our taxes are high, but that we are so poor, that we can not pay them. The taxes are about as low as it is possible to get them. If we want schools, &c., we need to look after the other end of the line, and increase our ability to pay them by better farming, better roads and greater industry. Fewer loafers and more laborers in the half-cultivated fields, is what we want.

WE began reading the address of the Master of the National Grange to the Patrons of Husbandry, of this great Nation, but after reading the following extract we stopped. One would naturally expect something practical, able and sensible from the head of a great farmers' organization. But when he opens like a sophomore in college, or a country school boy's declamation, it is surprising. Here is the gushing opening paragraph:

*Patrons of Husbandry:* From the snow-clad hills and prairie lands we meet together by the historic palmetto. Not as Novads, who gathered at a shrine in obedience to a sentiment, do we come, but as chosen representatives of the fraternity whose object is the moral and material advancement of the greatest industrial interest of the great republic. Standing as we do to-day upon the narrow line which divides the past from the future, about to step forward into that time which is all unseen by human eye, it behooves us to well scrutinize the track behind us, that we may gain thereby some clue to the path before.

THE Cincinnati Gazette says: An observing old gentleman over in Kentucky says that John Young Brown is very much like a young war—spiteful little insect, but a great deal bigger when he was first hatched than he ever was afterward.

Manning—Gladstone. Conway in his London letter to the Cincinnati Commercial says:

The most notable thing in Archbishop Manning's two-handed paper reply to Gladstone is that in his complimentary list of the Catholics who have replied before him, he leaves out the name of Father Newman! This is significant. It is very certain that if Dr. Newman's pamphlet had been as weak as those of others, Mr. Gladstone need not have taken off his political coat for the task of meeting them. The Archbishop's pamphlet elaborates old points with that over-dexterity which inspires distrust, and makes out from the Vatican decree that a man shall be damned here and hereafter for even believing that it might be right to admit freedom of Protestant worship in a Catholic country—makes out from that the position that if the Pope ruled England to-morrow no restraint would be placed on any man's faith or his exercise! Any fool may prove that black is black, but it takes a clever fellow to prove that black is white. The Archbishop is just the man for the work. I never knew what the word Jesuit meant till I saw and heard Manning.

THE Ice Barriers in New York Harbor At New York on Saturday night, ice accumulated in the bay, forming floes eighteen inches in thickness. On Sunday morning the steamer Utopia, of the Anchor Line, was caught, and while drifting with the ice collided with the Inman steamer, but fortunately no serious damage was done. From Chinameek bay, nearly to New York, the south shore of Long Island was surrounded by solid ice, fenders extending in some cases two and twelve miles out to sea. The City of Antwerp anchored off quarantine Saturday night, and found herself Sunday jammed in a huge floe. Under a full head of steam the powerful vessel attempted to force her way up the bay. Caught in the floe, however, her efforts were of no avail, and she drifted helplessly for several miles below the narrows. Yesterday morning the serious interruption to travel continued.

Press Monopoly. It is especially interesting to press people to know that the Associated Press monopoly is at last threatened in a manner that looks like business. There is shortly to be a meeting called in Cleveland or Cincinnati by Mr. Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, for the purpose of forming a National Press Association, which will place the great papers of other cities on an independent footing with regard to news, and save them the annoyance and humiliation of having it peddled out to them from New York.

A gentleman walking behind two school children on Washington avenue, the other day, heard the boy inquire: "Will you be at the party to-night?" "I shall be there," answered the girl, "but I may as well tell you now that your love is hopeless. Mamma is determined, father is set, and it isn't right for me to encourage your attentions. I can be a sister to you, but nothing more. Therefore, you needn't buy me any valentine or give me any more gum."—Detroit Free Press.

## THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

What Hon. Mr. Committee Saw and Heard.

Gen. Boynton telegraphs to the Cincinnati Gazette from Washington, on the 14th, what Mr. Fry, one of the Hoar Committee, says of their Louisiana trip:

Mr. Fry was on the floor of the House for a short time yesterday, and talked freely with the members. He gave them to understand that the condition of affairs in New Orleans and throughout the State is desperate, and he could see no way out that was likely to be adopted. He said everything was in an unsettled condition, business languishing, and general demoralization surrounding everything. Most of the people have lost all hope of a settled and peaceful condition of society, and have despaired of any improvement in public affairs. He thinks New Orleans is cursed by some of the worst classes that are to be found in the United States, and that these classes exercise a terrorism over the better classes of people, who are disposed to be conservative. These people are of the most desperate and reckless order, who have no standing, no property, and nothing whatever. They are not Confederates, but mostly those who were too young during the war to enter the army, and are now without occupation. Mr. Fry thinks the Conservatives are by far the better people in New Orleans, for they represent the culture, the wealth, and the business of the city. They generally seek to avoid parties, and the parties there are, as a consequence, made up on each side of the worst elements of society. Mr. Fry spoke with great freedom with his colleagues. He said the subject ought to be above party, and the unhappy condition of the people touched him most keenly. He believes in the extension of the White League, and says that nobody denies that it is an armed organization. Gen. Sheridan has seen companies drilling with arms. He also believes that intimidation was practiced to an alarming degree in various parts of the State.

Catholicism and the Colored Men. (Danville (Va.) Correspondence Boston Globe.) A new movement has set in among the colored people. I was informed, before leaving Boston, that the Roman priesthood were actively at work among the colored leaders in America, North and South; that the black race was to be won over to the Catholic Church, and that the question of caste, as it involved civil equality before the law and religious equality in the worship of God, was the issue upon which this work was to be accomplished. I began my investigation of this phase of the Southern question in New York, and have continued it down to this date, and at this place. I am now prepared to say that the evidence in my possession is overwhelmingly conclusive upon the following statements:

First, That if the Protestant Churches of the South maintain caste in the worship of God, and in the theological seminaries for the education of youth for the ministry, that the colored people will go over finally to the Catholic Church. Second, That if the Protestant North abandons the blacks on the issue of civil rights, then the blacks of the South will join the monarchical party, which is gaining rapidly at the South, and which has its active disciples in every Southern community from among the colored people.

Shall Railroads be Taxed? The Nashville correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, writing about the financial situation in Tennessee, says:

In Tennessee there are 1,634 miles of railroad enjoying the immunity from taxation. They are all quite wealthy and fully able to bear a heavy taxation, yet from some influence or other they have never yet been taxed. In this time of need, when the people begin to talk of a repudiation of their honest liabilities, it seems to me that they should turn their attention to the exempted property, and see if the revenue may not, by a judicious levy, be so increased as to obviate the dire necessity of repudiating. Let us see what those railroads ought to pay if taxed at a valuation of \$20,000 to the mile, as is done to Kentucky. This valuation, assessed at 40 cents, which is the present rate, would annually increase the State revenue \$130,720, which would go far towards relieving the pressure.

And why should they not be made to pay? They are of all corporations the most utterly useless. A great organization has, within a year or two, sprung into existence, most of all because of the exertions of railroads. If any sane man can tell me that a railroad should for any reason known to-day, be exempted from taxation, I would be glad to hear from him. The people who annually pour into their coffers millions of dollars to pay taxes—why should not they? To one who believes as I do, that no piece of property, of any description whatever, should be exempted from the public exactions of interested parties, sink into utter insignificance. And yet there are men here in the General Assembly to-day, who will sit down upon the throne of the demagogue and gravely propose to repudiate the honest indebtedness of the State, but would throw up their hands in a holy horror at the bare mention of the taxation of a railroad.

In a Peek of Trouble. (Washington Dispatch to the Cleveland Leader.)

The Democrats are alarmed and have decided upon another grave consultation. Governor Hendricks, Andrew Johnson, George H. Pendleton and others have been telegraphed to come and consult as to the propriety of defeating the appropriation bills and forcing an extra session of Congress, under the pretense of guarding against carrying out the suggestion of the President's Arkansas message. The real cause of consultation is, however, alarm at the harmony in the Republican ranks and the increased backbone of the Republican leaders. Senator Thurman, Fernando Wood, and other Democratic leaders are terribly alarmed at the certainty of the Republican victory in 1876, hence the telegraphing for absent comrades for a council of war.

Regulating the Salaries of Clerks.

In the House on the 16th, a bill was introduced by Mr. Peters to limit the compensation of certain officers, giving to the Supreme Court Clerks \$3,000 a limit; and to the clerks of Chancery, Circuit, Criminal and special courts, \$2,500; District Attorneys, \$3,000; Sheriffs, \$3,000.



NEARLY ALL DISEASES originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the Liver, and relief is always instantly sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pains in the Shoulders, Cough, Chills, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirit, or the Blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and, being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantity that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way, it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are: uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and a constant rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general constipated, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the Liver is generally the organ most involved.

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200 SUITS of all grades, 500 COATS of all grades, 1000 PANTS of all grades, and offer them accordingly.

Our stock of White Shirts and Furnishing Goods generally is complete. Merchant, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

F. HEART & CO. 114 Broadway Opposite Cowan, McClung & Co.



The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "coughs and colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedy, which, if applied at the outset, would have averted all danger. Dr. Tutts' Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMAN of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.



A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all impurities and restore the diseased system to perfect health. AS AN ANTIDOTE TO CHILLS AND FEVER, they have no equal. FOR DYSPEPSIA, they are a specific. FOR SICK HEADACHE AND BILIOUS COLIC, they are a sure cure. FOR CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, PILES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK AND LOINS, NERVOUSNESS, a positive remedy. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

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Will be distributed among the ticket-holders at Houston, Texas, March 15, 1875. The first gift will be a fine brick house, on Main street, worth \$15,000, valued at Eighteen thousand dollars, and the smallest gift will be 40 acres of land or a building lot. The distribution comprises over 60,000 acres of good land, in thirty-eight growing counties. The rules of Texas and the Southwest compel it to the kind attention of the public. Circulars giving description of the property, the plan of drawing and other information regarding Texas, will be furnished on application. Every Postmaster is authorized to act as a local agent. Tickets, \$5. Ten per cent discount allowed on a club of ten tickets or more. We refer to all Banks, Bankers and business men of Houston.

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Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in our trials where Liver Diseases must prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, OR MEDICINE.

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bill.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unequalled testimonials; its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Consumption, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Distension, sour Stomach, and taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, depression, gloom and morbidity of mind, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headaches, much indigestion, poor appetite and torpid bowels, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of the symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, weakness and death will ensue.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all moods and changes of state and mood may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in NERVOUS FEVER, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

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Feb 24/75

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND AND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27th OF FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, AT THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift.....	\$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, \$25,000 each.....	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each.....	100,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each.....	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each.....	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each.....	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each.....	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each.....	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each.....	100,000
250 Cash Gifts, 500 each.....	125,000
500 Cash Gifts, 250 each.....	125,000
15,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each.....	750,000

Whole Tickets \$50. Half \$25. Tenth, or each Coupon, \$5. Eleven Whole Tickets, \$500.

For Tickets, or information, address

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PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponement—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Bright, Esq., who, under the late Hon. Thos. M. Bramlette, was the real business manager of the gift concert, already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unconditionally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

R. T. DUBRETT, Pres.

JOHN S. GAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th, or that every dollar for tickets shall be paid.

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Room 4 Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

IN COUNTY COURT OF HAWKINS.

ORIGINAL BILL FOR DIVISION OF LAND

Lucy Portum et als vs. Henry Portum et als.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING FROM THE allegations of complainants' bill, which is sworn to, that said Henry Portum, Plaintiff, Defta A. N. McKinney, Laura Beger, Defta Beger, John Beger, Mary Beger, Charles Beger, Thomas Beger, and the heirs of Joseph Beger, deceased, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Knoxville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, East Tennessee, notifying the said non-residents defendants to appear before the County Court of Hawkins county, on or before the first Monday of March, 1875, to make defense to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing on 24th day.

Witness, J. H. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rogersville, Tennessee, on this the first Monday of February, 1875.

JO. R. ARMSTRONG, Clerk, A. D. HOFFMASTER, Atty for Complainants, Rogersville, Tenn.

Chancery Court, at Clinton, Tennessee.

JANUARY RULES, 1875.

Original and amended Bill. W. A. Kirkpatrick, Guardian, An. vs. Naomi Hannah Kirkpatrick, Plaintiff Green Kirkpatrick, Sallie Bell Kirkpatrick, Susan Anna Kirkpatrick and Miss Jeannette Kirkpatrick, Respondents.

THE allegations of the bill filed in that all of the above named respondents residents of the State of Tennessee, were ordered by the published Weekly Chronicle a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, for four successive weeks and published in the Knoxville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of March, 1875, to make defense to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing on 24th day.

Witness, J. H. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rogersville, Tennessee, on this the first Monday of February, 1875.

JO. R. ARMSTRONG, Clerk, A. D. HOFFMASTER, Atty for Complainants, Rogersville, Tenn.

Chancery Court, at Clinton, Tennessee.

JANUARY RULES, 1875.